## THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

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COREESPONDENCE, -- Correspondence in Bolicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Sons of Veterans, Pension, Military, Agfucal, Industrial and Household matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive prompt attention. Write on one side of the paper only. We do not return communication: by a request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances guarantee their publication at any special data dication at any special date.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 25, 1890.

HISTORICAL REGISTER OF THE

From its Organization, Sept. 29,

1789, to Sept. 29, 1889. By F. B. HEITMAN,

C:erk Adjutant-General's Office, War Department.

This important work has now issued from THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE press. It is volume of unusual scope and value. It

1. The name of every officer in the Regular Army, and Generals and Staff Officers of volunteers for 100 years (from 1788 to 1889) where born, whence appointed, his class-Academy, the organizations in which he served, his promotions and transfers, brevets and other distinctions. Also the date of death of more than 4,000 officers, Regulars and Volunteers, who died after leaving the

2. Alphabetical list of officers of Volunteers in the war with Mexico.

3. Alphabetical list of officers of Volunteers during the war of the rebellion who held the rank of Major and upward. Also, a list of all Captains of volunteer light batteries.

4. A complete list of all the Generals of the United States and Confederate Armies who were killed during the war of the Re-

5. A complete list of all the Generals of the Confederacy during its existence.

6. A complete list of all the Officers who left the United States Army to join that of the Confederacy after Nov. 1, 1860.

7. A complete statement of all the important changes in the United States Army from 1789 to 1889.

8. A statement of the number of men furmished by the different States for the suppression of the rebellion, and the deaths among the same.

9. A great amount of valuable information, never before published, relating to the Army and its organizations and officers.

It is an invaluable book of reference, such as no well-appointed library, and no man interested in the Army, past or present, can Afford to be without.

The book has been prepared under the Banction of the War Department, and is the life-work of one of its principal employees, who has spent 17 years in its compilation. He has been aided and encouraged by the officials of the Department, who have given him every facility for obtaining exact information. He has had free access to all the archives and records; besides, he has had the active assistance of a wide circle of acquaintance with men familiar with the Army and its history. These facts make the book surpass in value any similar publication ever offered the public. It has all the reliability as to facts and details of an official publication, with a fullness of information far beyond the usual scope of works is ned by the Government.

CHARACTER AND PRICE.

The book contains 900 large octavo pages. So compactly is the matter arranged and condensed that it really contains fully three times as much as the usual book of that kind and size. It is printed on heavy white paper-well fitting it for long and hard mange as a book of reference—and is strongly bound in law sheep. It will be sent to any address in the United States, postpaid, on peccipt of \$8.

Address,

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. Washington, D. C.

over the President's signature to the bill which means in the end an expenditure of the hands of the victors." over \$6,006,000 for the improvement of her harbor. She sees a bright vista of commerhas reason for such hopes. The Empire State great countries of Europe, except Russiashould and will have a great entryport on nel can be secured to the open sea.

A TEXT-BOOK OF DISLOYALTY.

A comrade in Virginia sends us a copy of a "New School History of the United States," which is in use in the schools and academies of his neighborhood. It is nothing less than a studious attempt to poison the minds of the youth of the South against the people low up his successes, and finally was comof the North, the loyalists of their own section, and the National Government, and teach mischievous falsehoods, that may in time bear bloody fruit. The authors say in

The authors of the following School History of the United States having long felt, as practical teachers, the need of such a text-book upon the subject as would more fully supply the wants of education in the South, have prepared the present work for that purpose. \* \* \* For in all the School Histories heretofore published events have been presented from a Northern standpoint, and, consequently, the South has sometimes been neglected and more frequently misrepresented.

The uprising in the North, following the firing on Fort Sumter, is thus described: The moderates and peacemakers were everywhere browbeaten and put down. The great body of the American people were still opposed to the war, but, as usual, yielded to the more active and

clamorous minority. Amidst the beating of drums, the ringing of bells and the thunders of artillery the voice of calm wisdom was not heard. If any were rash enough to attempt to stem the tide of madness, they were either knocked down and beaten or grossly in-

"The invasion of Virginia" is described as being led by "Col. Ellsworth, a famous rough and circus-rider of Chicago."

On page 407 it is asserted that "to con tend with a Southern population of 6,000,000 whites the North had 18,000,000." Describing the battle of Bull Run, it says

(page 409): On the Federal side were 60,000 men, with 60 pieces of artillery. Each regiment was thoroughly equipt, and armed with the most improved im plements of destruction. The Southerners num-

bered 20,000. They were armed principally with

shot-guns and the old smooth-bore musket.

The fugitives, crazed with fear, and flying madly to the rear, communicated the panic to the whole army. Regiment after regiment, without firing a shot, threw down their arms and ran off the field. Back across Sudley's Ford rushed this surging mass of nearly 30,000 men. A few of the swiftest had broken the alarming intelligence to the jolly crowd of camp-followers that were hovering around the baggage-train. With the speed of lightning they retraced their steps, cursing the folly that had brought them out of Washington.

The Confederate loss in this engagement was 369 killed, and 1,483 wounded; the Federals, about wounded, 1,300 prisoners, 20 pieces of cannon, and a large amount of small-arms and army stores.

The "history" rapidly sketches the more important battles, in all of which the Southerners are vastly outnumbered, but perform prodigies of valor, and nearly always whip their opponents. On the first day at Shiloh standing when a graduate from the Military Grant is represented as having 45,000 men, and the rebels 35,000. At Wilson's Creek Lyon is said to have had 9,000 well-equipt soldiers, including four regiments of Regulars, while the Missourians opposed to him were miserably armed, and without organi-

zation or discipline. Then comes this gem: The second year of the war now commenced. It found each section preparing with terrible carnestness for the conflict. The South was straining every nerve to resist the Northern multitudes. Her Congress passed a law conscribing all men under 35 years of age. To fill her armies the North had a better and more successful mode. She offered immense bounties and high pay. Induced by these thousands of European mercenaries enlisted. The South had nothing but her gallant children to put in the field, and thus she was condemned to stake her most precious jewels against the trash of Europe.

Gen. Butler comes in for a roasting : New Orleans experienced an unhappy fate in the hands of the Federals, Gen. B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts, to whom the command of the city was given, used his power to push the iron point of op-

pression into the very souls of the people. He had been an enthusiastic Democrat, and at the beginning of the struggle had indursed the struggle had indorsed the action of the seceding States. At the first manifestation of the war feeling of the North he had faced-about and become an unrelegting enemy of the South. As Military Commandant at New Orleans his conduct was almost without a parallel. The most studious nodes of tyranny and torture were used to bow the heads and break the hearts of the defenseless citizens. He and his officers unblushingly plundered the city, robbing the elegant mansions of its princely merchants, and shipping their stolen wares to various points in the North. Women were torn from their homes and east into prison for laughing at Federal soldiers.

The city was informed by a General Order that all femnles who, in any way, manifested sympathy for the South, would be exposed to the insolence of Butler's soldiers. It was then that he received the name of "Beast," and by the common consent of Europe and America, that name has become his-

Stonewall Jackson, with 9,000 men, is represented as rushing into the Shenandoah Valley, held by 52,000 Federals, and sending them "torn and bleeding back toward

The fighting on the Peninsula is described in much the same manner, the Federals being finally driven off with a loss of 35,000 men, while the rebel loss was 20,000. At Slaughter Mountain Stonewall Jackson with 8,000 men attacked and drove from their stronghold 15,000 Federals under Gen. Banks, losing but 600 men, while the Union loss was 2,000. At the Second Bull Run the Union loss is put at 30,000, while the Conrepresented as having 32,000 to McClellan's

The battle lasted all day, with varying fortune. When night came both parties were exhausted, but McClellan disappeared from the front, leaving his pursuing as he expected, McClellan returned in the evening. During that night Lee fell back and ance stores were exhausted, and he could not risk another engagement. The Federals lost in this battle 12,000, the Confederates 8,000.

The rebel defeats at Perryville and Stone River are similarly made to appear as Confederate victories, which, for some reason, were not followed up. At Gettysburg Lee withdrew because his ammunition was exhausted. At Chickamauga Bragg "totally defeated Rosecrans. The Federals fled to GALVESTON is beside herself with joy Chattanooga, leaving 8,000 prisoners, 54 cannon and 15,000 stand of small-arms in

In the Wilderness compaign Gen. Grant is represented as starting out with 200,000 men rial greatness loom up as soon as seagoing to encounter Lee, who had but 52,000. By vessels can come directly to her docks. She | the time Grant reached the Chickshominy he had lost between 60,000 and 70,000 men. of Texas-which is larger than any of the and had received more reinforcements than Lee had men at the beginning. The latter had only received 7,000 reinforcements. At the Gulf. Galveston is probably the best | the Opequan Sheridan is stated to have had place for such a port if a deep-water chan- 45,000 men, while Early had but 12,000. At

encounter Sheridan's 30,700. In the same way Sherman had 100,000 men, of whom he lost 30,000, while Johnston had but 50,000. Hood won a great victory in front of Astlanta, "capturing many guns, colors and prisoners, \* \* but was unable to folpelled to retire to the fortifications of Atlanta." Then, Hood, "at Franklin, on the 30th of November, defeated a detachment of the Federal army, and then besieged Gen. Thomas at Nashville. Thomas, however, having been reinforced by two corps from Sherman's army, attacked Hood on the 15th of December, routed him, took 13,000 prisoners, and drove the remains of his army into Alabama."

It is claimed that when Lee was forced to evacuate Petersburg his army had been reduced to 20,000 men.

The authors are consistent to the last.

The last fight in the war took place at Brazos, in western Texas, on the 13th of May, between a band of Confederates and a Federal regiment. The Confederates were victorious. It is simply monstrous that such a work

as this be allowed to poison the fountain of youthful knowledge. It saps the very foundations of law and Government, for every page admonishes the youthful reader as to how much more honorable, even glorious, it was to have fought against the Government than to have supported it. From first to last it is a eulogy of treason, and a glorification of rebellion, with sneers and denunciations for eyerything loyal and

NO MORE LOTTERY ADVERTISEMENTS. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE welcomes the passage of the law prohibiting the transmission through the mails of papers containing lottery advertisements, and punishing any use of the mails to send money to lottery companies. This at once settles a to many reputable papers-THE NATIONAL agents strongly objected to making fish of advertisements were declined which other business has properly been placed under the ban of the law the matter has been definitely

and Senators the Editor of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has supported the passage of the stantly said that we believed all lotteries to be bad, and should be prohibited.

This is one of the instances, however, in which the adverse sentiment is of comparatively recent development. Up tifl within late years lotteries of all kinds have been regarded very favorably by the great mass of the community. In the beginning of this century they were employed by the State and local Governments, as they are now by many European Governments, for all manner of public purposes-building roads, bridges, waterworks, etc., payment of the public debt, etc. Quite young people remember when lotteries were favorite methods in raising money for church purposes, and a church fair without one or more grand lotteries would have been an unusual de-

Within the last decade the sentiment of opposition to all lotteries has grown very rapidly, and the result is the law which has just been passed and which will effectually stop the whole business.

To No man in Congress are the veterans more indebted than to Hon. J. G. Cannon, of Illinois. One of the very ablest men in the House, and one whose natural aptitude and ability for public business has been strengthened by many years of service as a Representative, he has constantly found and improved opportunities for helping veterans individually and collectively. One very substantial service which he rendered them has not been fully understood and appreciated. Ever since the war the rule has been that after a veteran had succeeded-probably after years of effort-in establishing his claim for bounty, back pay, or some similar indebtedness from the Government, the same would be certified by the proper accounting officers, when it would be included in a General Deficiency Bill, and the claimant would often have to wait a year or more until Congress passed the bill appropriating the money. Mr Cannon succeeded in putting through a bill by which the money to meet these just claims was appropriated in advance, so that now the veteran does not have to wait but a short dead unburied. On the following day, Lee not time after the final adjudication of his claim for the issuance of the warrant for payment. crossed the Potomac. His provisions and ord- This is a specimen of his good work, which is always done quietly but thoroughly and effectively. He is not as showy and oratorical as some other members, but is one of the half-dozen real leaders of the House, and h holds that position by his close attention to public business, his intimate acquaintance with every detail of legislation, and his natural qualities of leadership.

THE "most noble Marquis of Lansdowne has begun the eviction of his tenants who cannot pay the rent, or even keep away starvation, on account of the absolute failure of the potato crop. His example is being followed by other equally "noble" landlords, and so, with over 40,000 people who know not where to lay their heads or get : mouthful to eat, poor old Ireland is again The most distress ed country that ever you have

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is the only champion the soldiers have among the great papers of the country. The best way to help all Cedar Creek Early had but 9,700 men to veterans is by getting it more subscribers.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Fears of a panic have well-nigh subsided, and things will go now on smoothly in the financial world until there is another drain on the accumulated cash in New York next September for the purpose of moving the crops. It is now generally admitted by the ablest thinkers that the recent stringency was largely a thing of plot and plan. New York bankers will not say it publicly for fear of incurring the ill-will of those powerful institutions, but they will freely point out in private conversation large moneyed institutions which went into a combination to lock up money at the period of its becoming more in demand, so as to increase rates to borrowers, and above all, to force the Government to pay an exorbitant price for its bonds. This was conclusively demonstrated when, after Secretary Windom's meeting with the presidents of the New York banks he refused to pay 130-a premium equal to seven and a half years' interest-for four-per cent. bonds, the price of those securities declined rapidly.

Senator Sherman stated positively on the floor of the Senate his belief that "the financial scare was a manufactured scare." He said there was no real financial disturbance outside the City of New York.

"WHY don't you begin your reciprocity with Canada, instead of South America?" shout the free traders. If for no other reason, because it would not be good business policy. Canada would want to put on the free list the very things that our farmers desire protected; that is, wool, hides, barley, lumber, hay, potatoes, eggs, and other agricultural products. We could make no bargain by which we could sell more of our agricultural products to them, for the excellent reason that they are the competitors of our farmers. It is different with the South American countries. They don't question which has been very embarrassing raise what our farmers do, and they produce what we cannot, but must have. They want TRIBUNE among them. They have always our flour, meat, potatoes, hay, etc., and we been strongly disinclined to accept lottery want their coffee, sugar, india-rubber, advertisements, but these have been tropical fruits, mahogany, dye-woods, etc. shrewdly combined with other advertis- If we can make a deal by which they will ing business, which had to be accepted let in our products free we will do the same entire or rejected altogether. Advertising by theirs. In consequence, they will buy immensely more of us, and we of them. one kind of business and flesh of another, This is the plainest of plain business sense. and absurd Pharisaism was charged when By it we ought to treble or quadruple our exports to Central America, Colombia, Peru, leading papers accepted. Now that the and Brazil within a few years. It would not work so well with Chili and the Argentine Confederation, for the reason that they lie in nearly the same latitude in the south-In all conversations with Representatives ern hemisphere as we do in the northern, consequently their agricultural products compete directly with those of our farmers. law which has been enacted. We have con- The Argentinians are the sharpest competitors our farmers have to meet in the markets of the world for hides, wool, mutton

ANOTHER source of wealth has been found n Alaska, which will stiffen up our assertion of exclusive control of Bering Sea. It has been discovered that the codfishing in and around Bristol Bay is as valuable as that off Newfoundland. There are also immense quantities of salmon and halibut, This means that we shall have a community of fishermen in Alaska and along the Pacific Coast equal in numbers to that in New England. There the boot will be on the other leg with regard to Canadian and other foreign fishermen, for we own the shores, and all the waters in which the fish are found are distinctly within our territory, so that we can keep everybody out but our own

THE Republicans of the Thirtieth (Rochester) New York District have placed in nomination Hon. John Van Voorhis to sucseed Capt. Chas. S. Baker. Mr. Van Voohis represented the District in the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Congresses, and made a fine record for ability and close attention to public business. He took particular interest in all matters pertaining to the veterans, and was indefatigable in everything that looked toward the advancement of their interests. He did an immense amount of hard and very effective work in securing individual veterans the justice to which they were entitled, and his ability usually compelled success. He is a splendid lawyer, a man of unspotted integrity and unflinching in his devotion to principle. The Thirtieth District-one of the wealthiest and most progressive in the country-could not be better represented than it will be by him.

THE Nincteenth Century, a leading English review, insists, with some truth, that the pid extension of our railroads and the owering of their freight rates have impoverished English farmers. The Nineteenth Century does not go far enough, that is all. Undoubtedly our raffroads had much to do with cheapening farm products, but the building of steamship lines to South America and Australia, and the construction of great railways in Russia and India, and the opening of the Suez Canal were powerful factors in reducing the profits of the English farmer. All these brought cheaper grain and meat to England, and reduced the prices in the markets of Europe.

WORK OF THE PENSION OFFICE. During the week ending Sept. 20, 1890, 27,804 claims were received, of which 677 were original invalid, 465 widows, 8 war of 1812, 11 bounty land, 30 navy, 0 old war, 38 on account of Mexican service, 111 accrued, and 2,964 applications for increase; act of June 27. 1890, 21,900 original invalid, 1,600 widows.

Number of rejected claims reopened, 304. The names and postoffice addresses of 3,606 comrades were furnished for the use of claimants. There were 73,316 pieces of mail matter received; 44,301 letters and blanks sent out. Number of claims received to date under set June 27, 1890, 445,018.

The number of cases detailed to Special Ex-

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aminers was 988; reports and cases from Special Examiners, 762; cases on hand for special examination, 8,422. Report of certificates issued during the week: Original, 876; increase, 1,715; reissuc, 513; restoration, 44; duplicate, 0; accrued, 101; act of March 4, 1890, 4; total, 3,253.

TRIBUNETS.



Little Tot, who has promised that if a new doll was bought for her, she would not ask for any candy for a month: How I wish I was mamma, and you was my little girl, for a teenyteeny minute.

Mamma: Why. Tot? Tot: Why, then, I'd buy my little darling a box of maccaroons.

THE Chilkat Indians, of Alaska, seem to have gotten the blood-money tariff down to an unusually fine point. One hundred blankets is the regulation payment by the murderer to the relatives of his victim. If he does not plank down promptly and to the last blanket, they go for his scalp. The next day after a drunken brawl a Chilkat chief woke up to find one of his ears chewed off. It was decided that this indignity required to be expiated by the lives of two and a half men. Three of those implicated were caught and executed. Instead of only half-killing the third man, the chief killed him for good, and then balanced the account by giving his kinsmen 50 blankets. Then things moved on with their accustomed

Puck has a cartoon of Speaker Reed as a bulldog. Underneath is the legend, "Every dog has his day." The picture must have been gotten up before the Maine election. That particular "dog" had his day considerably lengthened then, much to the amazement, not | for abandoned things, though. to say disgust, of Puck.

Far out in Sahara's sand a lion Found what seemed a dewey dandellon. But 'twas a nugget of gold, Hard, yellow, gleaming and cold, That no man had yet set vandal eye on.

MONTANA men are talking about domesticating the kangaroo. Hunting it is the next best thing to the obsolete sport of hunting buffalo, and beside, its skin is very valuable for leather. It would be worth more than the price of a ticket to a three-ringed circus to see a band of Indians catch their first sight of a herd

How readily the American mind adapts itself to all conditions of soil and climate. Out in Nevada, for example, one would think they would be utterly at a loss for signs as to the coming Winter. They can't rely on the muskrats to furnish signs. There are thousands of square miles so dry that a muskrat would have no more chance than an original-package agent in a Prohibition Convention. Squirrels are almost as scarce, for sage-brush bears neither acorns nor beech-nuts, and the corn-husks are always so thin that the hardest Winter cannot make change in their texture. But the fertileminded Nevadians come prouidly to the front with the announcement that it will be a mild Winter, "because the sage-hens are six-weeks behind in their sitting." Such a people deserve to have two Senators and a Representative, for the population of a Township.

Ir is a skin game all the time with the Inlians. They use cards made of human skin

WESTMORELAND County, Pa., has produced a girl 16 years old who weighs 450 pounds. The man who marries her will control almost as much sweetness as the Sugar Trust.

CAPT. Charles King tells a story that would be applicable to Cooper, of Indiana. Among the laundresses at the post was a vile-tongued virago, whom we will call Mrs. Grady. Once. in a rage, she called the estimable wife of a First Sergeant "a thafe." The Colonel interfered and ordered that Mrs. Grady should retract and apologize, or leave the post at once, Mrs. Grady had to succumb. Brought face to face with the injured woman, she said:

"Mrs. Burns, I called ye a thafe. It wuzn't hrue, and I hev to take it back and say O'im sorry for it; but ye her rid hair and ye squints like a hag!"

So Mr. Cooper cannot show a particle of truth in any one of his charges against Gen. Raum, but he insists that his refrigerator is

A VERY dangerous cigar-holder has appeared n the market. It claims to be made of "Chinese amber," and looks very much like the genuine amber. Really, it is made of celluloid, the dangerous compound of gun-cotton and camphor. The taste of the camphor is disagreeably perceptible when the cigar is smoked. but this is not the dangerous part. The comholder is liable to burst into flames in the smoker's mouth, and injure him terribly.

Is it were not for immigration, New York City would not grow in population. The Bureau of Vital Statistics reports that the number of births last week was 679, while the deaths were 660. A surplus of only 16 births a week, or 832 a year, in a population of 1,642,298, is alarmingly small.

A NEW MEDICINE. We have been thinking for quite awhile that

t was time for a new cure-all to be sprung upon the world, and it has come. Its progenitor-of course he calls himself its "discoverer"-is a certain Count Mattei, of the famous old city of Bologna. He calls it an "elecro-homeopathic system," and from the descriptions given in the European press by his enthusiastic admirers, it seems to be an odd melange of homeopathy, electropathy, faith cure, and the oldfashioned "Thompsonian" botanic fad. The Count claims that the basis of his medicines are certain mysterious plants which he gathers along the base of the Appenines. He treats these according to some still more mysterious process called the "Mattel system," by which the product is highly charged with "vital electricity." They then appear as "electricities," which are all white, more or less neutral, and to be used eternally for headaches, neuralgia and the improvement of the complexion, and "red globules," which are positive, and 'yellow globules," which are negative. The globules are for internal use, and are specifies for diphtheria, cancer, fevers, nervous, pulmonic

Avenue Presbyterian Church in Washington. He

Genealogical Society, and an officer in the Episcopal Diocese of New Hampshire.

tem" are mainly among the aristocrats of Europe, and they are enthusiastic over it. One of these, who is spoken of as "Her Excellency, Lady Paget," writes that a few a fine towel and passed over the face after washing will keep the skin smooth and free from wrinkles ferever. From a worldly point of view, the Count appears to be a shrewd old charlatan, who has struck a fine scheme for filling his pockets with the money of the cred- year. ulous, and is working it for every cent that it is worth. He announces that the only way to be sure of getting his remedies pure and properly prepared, is to send directly to certain dealers in Bologna, which is quite worthy of an American patent medicine dealer.

ANOTHER WORLD.

Schiaparelli, the famous astronomer, has de-

voted seven years, with a powerful telescope, to the study of one of our nearest celestial neighbors-Mercury. He is about one-twentieth as big as we are, and so near that if we had telephonic communication it would take the voice of an inhabitant of Earth about five minutes to reach a man on Mercury. The little planet is undoubtedly inhabited, but so far there is not the slightest indication of the character of the Mercurial citizens. The quecrest thing is that the planet does not revolve on his axis like other stars, but constantly presents the same side to the sun, so that on one strip of his surface it is blazing noonday all the time, on others it is perpetual morning, evening or twilight, while eternal night reigns over more than one-third the space. As his distance from the sun varies from 28,000,000 to 42,000,000 miles, the thermometers there must have to be as long as a fence-rail. When the people there want to get in the shade or go to sleep, they have to travel around to the dark side of their world, which is no small job, unless they have seven-league boots, since, small as it s, the planet has yet a girth of about 9,000 miles. After all, while we may have found a good deal of fault with this world, the more we study others the better we are satisfied with our own, and we propose to stay here as long as

QUEER, ISN'T IT?

Last week appeared the notice of the appointment of "John W. Loosly, Oregon, to be custodian of Fort Klamath abandoned military reservation, at \$50 a month." That sounds queer. If the Fort Klamath military reservation is abandoned, why should it have a cussomebody is paid \$50 a month for keeping an anteies. eye on it? Appropriate name-" Loosly "-

PERSONAL.

George Deistel, who served two years in the navy and two years in the 20th N. Y., and is a member of Steinwehr Post, G.A.R., of New York, shot and mortally wounded Franz Dirk, the cause being the estrangement of the affections of Deistel's wife and the abandonment by her of her husand and three young children. The wounded nan acknowledges that Comrade Deistel had every cause for his action, and although Dirk will die, being wounded in the backbone, which is shattered and the spinal cord partly severed, complete paralysis of the lower extremities being the result. t is not at all probable under the circumstances that anything will be done to Comrade Deistel. Among the visitors to the Capital last week was Comrade Henry Moore, formerly Orderly-Ser-

geant of Stewart's famous battery, with whom 'The Cannoneer" has made the readers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE well acquainted. Serg't Moore a a well-preserved veteran of about 52 years, and shows the precision of the genuine "Old Regular" in every motion and every attitude. The meeting between himself and "The Cannoncer"-the first n over a quarter of a century-occurred in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE office, and was followed by an finnediate adjournment to "neighboring resorts," and thence to the War and Trensury Departments to hunt up Tom Broderick, Mike Gallagher, Ben Engle, John Johnson, Johnny Cook and other old Regular comrades of Gibbon's and Griffin's batteries who are still in our midst. Confidentially Serg't Moore informed us that "The Cannoneer" as a soldier was a mischievous little cuss, always raising the devil in camp, and getting into scrapes of various kinds, from the consequences of which he was usually protected by the kind offices of Lieut, Mitchell or the good-natured forgetfuiness of Capt. Stewart. However, Serg't Moore says that "Cub" has amply atoned for his offenses in camp by the history of the battery and his corarades that he has written.

Andrew J. Grindel, an inmate of the Michigan Soldiers' Home, knows what it is to be a soldier. He was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 20, 1800. Before the late war he served eight years in the Regular Army, and was in the Florida war. He enlisted in the civil war in the 1st Mich, Engineers and Mochanics, and served until the close of the war. Comrade Grindel is afflicted with catarrh and rheumatism, but walks around with the help of two cones. He never used tobacco, and has not used stimulants, except as medicine, for the last 50 years. His father died at the age of 99 years, his mother lived to be 106 years old, and a brother of his father lived to be 115 years old. Mr. Grindel never applied for pension, but he laughingly remarked recently that he hoped to get a pension ander the new law, as he liked a little spendingmoney once in a while. He is a man of good sound mind, and his intellect is quite as clear as most men's at half his age.

A Reunion of the delegates that nominated Lincolo in 1860 is talked of. It is surmised that not pore than a third of them survive.

A bride from Flint, Mich., visited Libby Prison, n Chicago, and found her father's name cut in a windowsill of the place. C. B. Ford was the prisoner who thus left his mark in the place where he Mrs. Colt, widow of the inventor of the revolver,

has several millions of money, and lives in the handsomest residence in Hartford, Conn. She has out of her own resources erected a handsome Episcopal church near her home. It is said that the family of Gen. John C. Fremont,

now living at Los Angeles, Cal., are in pressing need of assistance. A telegram from Charles A, Vogelsang, of Los Angeles, to the Executive Committee of the Native Sons at San Francisco, announces this fact, and adds that assistance is imperatively needed. The General was known to be in reduced circumstances before he was retired, and he did Fremont has been helping the family for some time by writing for the newspapers and magazines. She has one daughter and two sons, one in the Army and the other in the Navy. Both have famllies. Gen. Fremont's salary stopped, of course, with his death. Robert Edwards, Chaplain of Naval Post, No.

516, G. A. R., of New York city, was recently elected Chaplain of all the naval veterans of the United States. Comrade Edwards was born in Sweden, and his parents were actors in the Royal Theater. He ran away and landed in New York in 1857, and sailed for California, and afterward served in several ships in the China trade. He enlisted in the English Navy and participated in the capture of the Tokio forts, where he was wounded. He returned to America on the breaking out of the late war, enlisted in Boston, and was sent to the U. S. S. Ohio, but was soon transferred to the U.S.S. Commodore Barney, of the North Atlantic Squadron, where he served as Quartermaster during the war. He participated in the battles on Roanoke Island, New Berne, Nansemond (with Cushing of Albemarie fame), and was blown up by a torpedo in the James River Aug. 5, 1863. At the close of the war he went out with Admiral Farragut in the Franklin frigate and visited the coasts of Europe. Upon his return he was honorably discharged from the navy. He became a member of Naval Post, New York city, upon its formation, and was soon elected

Chaplain, which place he still holds. Gen, John C. New, United States Consul-General o London, is on his way home for a vacation of Assistant Provost-Marshal for New Hampshire to several menths. Gen. New has been constantly on duty since his appointment, which occurred early

in the Spring of 1889. Rev. John R. Paxton, Pastor of the West Presbyterian Church of New York City, was 47 years old on Thursday last. Dr. Paxton enlisted in the 140th Pa. as a private and was mustered out at the close of the war as Second Lieutenant of his company, He was for several years Pastor of the New York

The contest for the Director-Generalship of the World's Fair at Chicago culminated last Friday in the election of Col. George R. Davis, of Chicago, on the first ballot. He received 50 votes to 32 for Gen. Hastings, of Pennsylvania, six for McKenzie and drops of the "Aqua delle Pelle" poured on three for ex-First Assistant Postmaster-General Stevenson. The Pennsylvanians did the handsome thing by moving to make the election unanimous, which was done by acclamation. The choice of Col. Davis was a fitting recognition of his abilities, and particularly of his splendid work in securing the Fair for Chicago. His salary will be \$25,000 a

> Horace M. Porter, a son of Gen. Horace Porter, who served with distinction on Gen. Grant's staff while in command of the Armies of the United States, died in Philadelphia, Pa., on Wednesday, Sept. 17. Mr. Porter was 25 years of age, and had een in the employ of the Reading Railroad Company for some time. His death was caused by typhoid fever. Garner Robinson, of Manitoba, has had an event-

> il experience. Forty years ago he was a poor by among the crofters of the Isle of Skye, off the west coast of Septland. He became a sailor, and was wrecked off the coast of Japan. He was rescued by one of the seamen who was serving on Commodore Perry's flagship, and he joined the American navy. During the war he served on a gunbeat, and at its close he went to Manitoba, where he now owns miles of wheatfields in close proximity to Winnepeg. Comrade Robinson is a giant in statare, and is now going to visit the place of his childhood, after an absence of over 40 years.

> Chauncey Depew, returning from an extended study of the condition of things abroad, pronounces Maj. McKinley the "largest-sized American statesman now living."

> The comrades in East Arlington, Vt., are disposed to make it warm for M. H. Deming, Republican andidate for State Senator, because of his opposilion to Comrade J. C. Faroum, who was candidate for Postmaster. The latter served three years in the 1st Vt. Cav., was in 32 buttles, and six months in rebel prisons, and lost his health. He has been supporting himself by keeping a little store, and on his pension of \$6 a month. He was strongly backed for the place by the business men and Republican voters, but Deming secured the appointment of a civilian, who is scarcely a citizen, and not considered a Republican.

> Gen. Daniel Butterfield has fallen just short of success in a grand enterprise he had for constructing railroads in Siberia. The Czar has decided that t is not good public policy to allow a work of such strategic and commercial importance to be done by foreigners.

Edwin Booth has become a mere shadow, mentally and physically, of his former self. On pleasant days he can be seen walking slowly and feebly ong one of the quieter streets of New York, with racant eyes and expressionless face.

Serg't Ord, son of the late Gen. E. O. C. Ord, 'orp'l Hunt, son of the late Col. Lewis C. Hunt, and Serg't Dodge, newphew of Col. Richard L. Dodge-all non-commissioned officers in the Regular Army-have been ordered to Fort Monroe for todian? Eh? How can it be abandoned if examination for promotion to Second Lieuten-

Gen. A. V. Kautz, Colonel of the 8th U. S., who has been absent on leave, has returned to his post at Fort Niobrara, Neb.

Gen. Ben. Le Fever, who left Congress to become a railroad magnate, is going about the country in disguise. He has shaved off the big handsome black mustach which was once the envy and despair of the Washington men-about-town.

Nearly a week ago Gen. Benjamin H. Grierson U. S. Army, retired, arrived in St. Louis, Mo., from. Los Angeles, Cal., searching for his son, who had escaped from a private lunatic asylum at Jacksonville, Ill. On Friday the police of St, Louis arrested an insane man, who had been terrorizing women and children in the neighborhood of Yandeventer. avenue and Pine street, and the man proved to be den, Grierson's son. The unfortunate man is deranged from over study. He was a remarkably bright youth, and secured an appointment to the Military Academy at West Point. It is thought that with proper attention he may be cured. The old comrades of Gen. Grierson will be pained to

Mr. George F. Dudley, son of Gen. W. W. Dudey, ex-Commissioner of Pensions, was given anpority at St. Barnabas's Church, Baltimore, Md., on Sunday last, to execute the office of Deacon of the Protestant Episcopal Church, by Bishop Paret, Bishop of Maryland. There were several other candidates, and the ceremony took place in the presence of a large representation of the clergy of locese and throngs of friends and well-wishers of

the young students. MUSTERED OUT.

SNOWMAN, -At his home, in Bucksport, Me., Aug. of paralysis, George H. Snowman, Sergeant, 6th de. Comrade Snowman was the first Commander James E. Hall Post, 53, and had served his town

STET-OS .- At his home, in Bucksport, Me., Aug. 28, E. A. Stetson, 28th Me., aged 60. Comrade Stetson also served on the U. S. S. Entaw, and was Past Commander of James E. Hail Post, 53. He GREEN,-At his home, in El Dorado, Kan., Aug. s of heart failure, Thomas F, Green, Co. E, 19th wa, aged 50. He was a member of W. H. L.

Vallace Post, 66, and was buried by that Post. Heaves a wife and three grown children. WHEELER, - At his home, in Denison, Tex., recently, D. F. Wheeler, Co. A, 3d Mich., aged 58, He was a member of Nathaniel Lyon Post, and also a Gouny .- At his home, in Independence, O. Ang. of disease contracted in the service, Hugh F.

Goudy, Co. A. 166d Onlo, aged 58. Comrade Goudy was a needer of Independence Post, and leaves a vife and eight children. He was buried by his GREENWOOD. - At his home, in Westbrook, Mass., tue, 29, Chas. Greenwood, teamster of Co. K. 20th Mass, aged 75. Comrade Greenwood served nearly

CANTLEN.-At his bome, in Wintersville, O., Aug. S. Peter Carden, Co. F. let W. Va., aged 78. He was a member of Harry Hale Post, 427, of Richgood. O. and was buried by his comrades. WELDON.-At his home, in Keene Valley, N. Y., Aug. 4, of heart failure, caused by injuries received while in the service, David S. Weidon, Co. A. 16th Y. Cav. Consude Weldon claimed to have cen one of the squad who was present at the apture of John Wilkes Booth. He was a member R. W. Livingston Post.

CAPEN.-At the Soldiers' Home, in Chelses,

Mass., Aug. 29, of consumption, Edward A. Capen, 5th Mass., aged 65. Deceased had been at the iome but one day, and was buried on Monday, DULY .- At his home, fn Ashland, Mass., Aug. 22. of paralysis, Eastman L. Duly, aged 51. He was a member of Col. Prescutt Post, 18, and for eight years was an invalid. He was wounded at Maiern Hill, and was a re-enlisted veteran, LVNCH .- At his home, in Brookline, Mass., Aug. 21, Michael Lynch, 1st Mass., aged 59. Deceased was a very popular Grand Army man.

Bowen.-At his home, in Chaisea, Mass., Sept.

Wm, Bowen. The deceased had been despondnt for several months, and on Sept. 3 he com sitted suicide. He was a member of Post 35, and eaves a wife and two sons. HAGAR.-At his home, in Crown Point, N. Y., pt. 4, Rev. C. L. Hager, Chaplain, 118th N. Y. ceased was a member of the Troy (N. Y.) Metholist Conference for 42 years. FIARER.-At his home, in Millis, Mass., Sept. 1 George B. Finher, Co. K. 25th Muss, aged 49. He was a member of Moses Eilis Post, of Medfield,

Mass., and that Post attended his funeral, CUTTER-At his home, in Washington, D. C. Sept. I, George F. Cutter, Pay Director, U. S. N. aged 71. He was commissioned a Paymaster in 860, and saw netive service on board the Richmond n the Masissippi River; served as Fleet Paymaster of the Eastern Gulf Squadron, and at the close of he war was at the Boston Navy-yard. His last service affort was as Fleet Paymaster of the Atattic Squadron in 1889, and was on duty at the brooklyn and New York Navy-yards as Disbursng Officer from 1872 to 1877.

BUCKER.-At his home, in Milton, Pa., recently, Frank Bucher. Deceased was a member of Wila Post, 129, and was quite preminent in politics, He was Treasurer of Northumberland County in SI; was a School Director and Councils so held other municipal offices, all of which he lied with great credit. ANGELL .- At his home, in Denver, Colo., Sept. 13.

Bright's disease, Charles H. Angeil. For over years deceased was a popular conductor of a Western railroad. At the outbreak of the war, when the Union flag was hauled down and the ebel flag put in its place on the staff in the public quare at Hannibal, Mo., he tore down the rebel flag, citic bed up the staff and nailed the Stars and tripes at the top, and defied anyone to attempt to ke it down. He entered the secret service of the vernment, and was several times complimented Gens. Grant and Sheridan for valuable informaion obtained. He leaves a wife and one child, THOMPSON. - At his home, in Concord, N. H., Sept. 13. Mai. A. B. Thompson, 2d N. H., aged 57. Comade Thompson enlisted as Licutenant in the 2d N. H. in 1861, and in the August following was commissioned a Captain of the 18th U.S. For eritorious services at the buttle of Muele Tenn., he was made a Brevet-Major, and on May & 864, he was placed on the retired list for disability esulting from a wound received while in the line of duty. He was Provost-Marshal, Department of Obio, from June, 1863, to July, 1864, and was afterward Mustering and Dishursing Officer and Acting the close of the war. In September, 1867, he was ordered to Richmond, Va., for court-martial duty, and was appointed Sheriff of Riehmond by milltary authority on June 8, 1869. From June, 1872, to June, 1877, one year excepted, he was Deputy Secretary of State for New Hampshire, and was then made Secretary, which position he had since held, He was Delegate to the Constitutional Convention in New Hampshire in 1876; was President of the Capitol Fire Insurance Company and a Trustee of the New Hampshire Savings Hank, both of Con-